since all over the Union. We observe, lat. That, in the free States, both Den

action on either side. 2d. That, in these primary meetings, there is much diversity of opinion as to the acquisi- lie opinion. tion of territory, though none as to the extension

of slavery-some opposing both, others going for the farmer only, &c., &c. We shall learn from State conventions what the parties, as such, mean to declare as their

The Whigs of Hamilton county, Ohio, held their meeting last Saturday. They passed two

dations of a general nature: 5. Resolved, That the war with Mexico ought

at to be prosecuted with any view to the acqui-6. Resolved, That while we adhere and will

continue to adhere to all the correlative obligaions towards our sister States, imposed upon us the Constitution, either in letter or in spirit, est say to them in candor and in kindness. the extension of Slavery into Territory may hereafter be acquired is not within obligations, and we cannot assent to it. is Conwin addressed the meeting, ar of the acquisition of territory and the n of the question of Slavery, either by the other," and, according to the Cincinsicle, the Wilmot Proviso. We have report, not even a synopsis, of his We wonder at this. The Chronicle

voting for Birney, they defeated Mr. Clay's very evils which were predicted would follow in train of his defeat. They professed to be opposed to the acquisition of Texas, but puroned the very course that secured its admission into the Union. He deplored, he said, their ignorance, not only in regard to their course in that election, but, also, with regard to their course touching the Wilmot Proviso. That measure, he said, never can pass the Senate. By the admission of Texas, the States opposed to that Provise, had two majority in the Senate. How useless, then to agitate the question! The Abelitionists, he said, voted against Mr. Clay. ecouse he was a starcholder, and what was the Why, more slave territory was anboge enough in extent to make three States!! Is it not ridiculous for such creatures to talk about the restriction of slavery, eal about the sufferings of the poor slave, and ret, by their ill-advised, impolitic, and reckless have notice his condition infinitely worse and, in all probability, entailed upon the country

The Whies of Boston met, also, last week, Strong resolutions were offered by CHARLES SINNER. For. We copy the following: Resulted. That a war of aggression, conquest and robbery, is a national crime of unquestion-

able atrocity, which all good citizens should crive, by unceasing exertions, to prevent and ar-Resided. That such a war becomes doubly

ateful, when the just of conquest is inflamed and stimulated by the passion to extend slavery which they will have. at to strengthen the slave power. Resided. That the present war with Mexico

unconstitutional in its origin, unjust in its paracter, and detestable in its objects; and that sucred regard for the Constitution which has ben outraged-for the Union which is endanorther waste of national treasure, for purposes aggression, and to call for the withdrawal of

gired by parchase, or in any other way, then and that there shall be neither slaveup for the punishment of crime.

stration. The Wilmot Proviso was declared to

or country's honor, demand an inflexible adbecause to the principle of the Wilmot Pro-

its primary meetings resolve, ununimously, 1. For the Wilmot Proviso.

form of action."

sat furth by a number of the leading men of

the establish mentof a paper at Washington to steract the influence of the National Era, the inti-slavery organ at the seat of Government. d, shows that the Liberty Party is doing an efrient work, and its organization, force, and can of action should be thoroughly understood the friends as well as the enemies of Eman-

It will hold a National Convention for the purouse of nominating candidates for the Presiidency of the United States. he whole evantry. The assemblage of repspeliency of nominating candidates for the do this yet. We trust that Kentucky, Maouth go up and meet their brethren in the A great deal of Northern misconception suth will see for themselves the practical workogs of free institutions, unaffected by slavery,

We advise, also, all honest men, who believe tion for the overthrow of slavery.

JOHN C. SPENCER is out in a letter in the Na- of the essence, but of the accident of Federalisnal Intelligencer to say, that, while in Mr. ism; truer souls, purer hearts, nobler minds Tyler's cabinet, he opposed the annexation of were never encased in clay. However widely Texas. We shall have the history of that meas- we may differ from them, however prejudiced

The reader will bear in mind, that, in giving the occasional extravagances of Mr. Gibbs, or these movements, and resolutions as we shall continue to do from time to time, we are simply dot-Washington than the great Federal leaders. what is going on. We are thus particular in

giving this caution, because we learn from our meetings of all parties are taking correspondence, that in many places, others views, and opinions are declared to be ours, and thes, near the city of Mexico, may be stated as siezed hold of to prejudice the people against follows: eratic and Whig affirm, disavow, or are silent our paper. Adopt this rule, and no journal as to the Wilmot Proviso. There is no unity of could escape. Be just, opponents, and especially towards these, who, unlike you, are not swimming, as yet, upon a full, flowing tide of pub. Santa Anna the following note:

Western Africa. Cape Mount is destroyed. This was done

last April, at the suggestion of the Captain of H. B. Majesty's ship, Favorite. It was a nest for slave-traders. The property destroyed is estimated at between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The Conference Seminary has been closed

some weeks. It was to be re-opened June 1st. under favorable auspices. Herr J. B. Gripon is republics to enter on negotiation, I am willing to act as principal. The missionaries, that were sick, were gener-

ally getting better. Mr. Williams remains the ame. Mr. Benham is feeble; Mrs. B. in good health. Mr. Matthews is lame. The rest are

There had been a skirmish at Timbo. Chief of the Timbo tribe, with a body guard, 2d May, endeavored to make prisoner a man of the l'ishmen tribe. A seizure and a rescue folowed. From blows, the parties proceeded to fire-prims, and the Fishmen were overpowered. They retreated from factory to factory-and took refuge at last in their canoes.

The Timbos plundered the factories, and th burned them. But an English man-of-war came in, pursued the conquerors, destroyed their Mr. Corwin to have said of the aboli-

The superintendent and the secular agent next packet.

Rev. James Eden, aged 62, missionary of the Presbyterian board, died June 1.

The Liberia Herald criticizes a work of Dr Estes on slavery, as follows:

LATE AND RABE PUBLICATION .- Dr. Matthew Estes of Mississippi, has recently published a wook, entitled "A defence of Negro Slavery; as it exists in the United States.'

Perhaps the author would do well to forward a few copies to the leading men in Liberia, for gratuitous distribution, as they may thereby be induced to return to their former masters, and niov all the peculiar privileges and immunities of the domestic relation he advocates!-Jane 9 Gov. Roberts appointed July 5th as a day of Thanksgiving. His proclamation is well written. Missionary information favorable. The above is gathered from "Africa's Lumi-

nary," published at Monrovin, for the Methodist Church. Dates, April 14, May 12, June 9.

A Trouble.

Our friends in Iowa don't know where to fin suitable location for the seat of government. The commissioners appointed for this purpose. have been looking out for one these three months. If they could agree! But that's the difficulty. Why not select three places-there are three commissioners-and then let the people say

Memoirs of the Administration of Washington and John Adams-Edited from the papers of OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the Treasury -By Grouge Grass -- 2 cals -- New York Printed for the subscribers, 1846.

by one inheriting Federal feelings and prejudi- notice. ur troops within the acknowledged limits of the ces, and prepared from the papers of a Federal Secretary of the Treasury. No one can understand our Past, or speculate intelligently upon the annexation of any territory to this Union, sither directly, by conquest, or indirectly, as a our Future, without knowing what was empayment of the expenses of the war; but if ad- bodied in what we call Federalism, and seeing limits. som territory be forced upon us, or be ac- clearly how much of that spirit yet survives, and where it is to be found. Federalism was per involuntary servitude therein, otherwise the spirit of Centralization, of efficient Government, of anti-anarchy. It was, and is, the conafter debate, the resolutions were laid on the servative power of our Government, -without of Mexico. which it would never have originated, and could A Democratic meeting at Bradford, Pa., was not now exist. Until Hamilton's schemes were salast week. It sustained the present Admin- brought forward. Federalism and anti-Federalism, meant simply friendship for the Constitution, and enmity to it. At this day, after so long fractived. * * * That the safety of our enjoying the blessings which date from the adop scitations, the hopes of freedom, our own and tion of that Constitution, shall we turn round, and use terms of opprobium toward the party and the principles which gave us that great In-A correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer strument? It is worth noting how Kentucky back to their own armies under flags of truce. ads the postponement of the Whig has grown in adherence to the true Federalist The Liberty Party is more united, apparently. tucky, by the unbroken voice of her Senate, the

8. All American prisoners of war remaning

2 Against slavery "in every constitutional Now all is changed. Whigs and Democrats rank, of Mexican prisoners captured by the voked. alike swear allegiance to our Bond of Union, and American army. A correspondent sends us the following com- disclaim the modern nullification of Calhoun lished in the city of Mexico prior to the existing most skillfully devised combinations. A glance ational Convention of the Liberty Party. giance to the Constitution, it means an adhe-The movements of the Liberty Party are rence to those measures which from 1790 to or molestation. altracting no small degree of attention at 1800, were deemed, by the party in power, the 10. The better to enable the belligerent ar-Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on his framers of the Constitution, necessary to the mies to execute these articles, and to favor the were to have made a concerted retrograde moveof the last sension, described in strong terms continuance of that Instrument; adherence to as growing numbers and increasing pow- the Funding system, the Bank, Tariff, and oth- patches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its whose headquarters were at the town of San not drank, while the Marsellois Hymn was sung. dead, for it was not the essential thing; it was vicinity, to and from Vera Cruz, shall receive a th Carolina, declaring the necessity of vigo- a mere accident, result, circumstance; the esons and immediate measures of opposition to sence was, throughout, adherence to hose meashe action of the Liberty Party, and proposing ares which would preserve the Central Govern-The darm of the Perpetualists, thus manifest- In this, the true meaning of Federalism, when ner-Wolcott, Pickering, and Cabot,—who is now not can forces. No person shall be molested in the broad sense, the sense which was in the mind of Buffalo, in New York, on the 20th day of Madison when he helped to write the papers of the 13. Those wounded prisoners who may dehetaber, next. We think well of the idea of "Federalist;" and also the small, accidental sire to remove to some more convenient place for helding a Convention of the anti-slavery men of the whole examtry. The assemblage of repsentatives of the anti-slavery movement from ed Adams, and gave a venom to the politics of they still remaining prisoners. parts of the land, to compare views, to help the time which is not yet gone from the national 14. Those Mexican medical officers who may the plans of action and to de-blood;—and therefore we say these memoirs are blood;—and therefore we say these memoirs are blood;—and therefore we say these memoirs are blood;—and therefore we say these memoirs are

on the cause of freedom. We demur, only, to the exceedingly valuable as materials toward the 15. For the more perfect execution of this history of the United States. The letters agreement, two commissioners shall be appointresidency and Vice Presidency. It is too soon of the Wolcott's, father, son, and brother,—ed, one by each party, who in case of disagreeland, Delaware, Virginia and all other Southern (the son being the subject of the memoir;) ates, in which the movement for Emancipation -those of the Goodriches, of Trumbuli, effect unless approved by their excellencies the Official a footbold, will be represented in this Cabot, Ames, Tracy, McHenry, and many oth- commanders respectively of the two armies tention. Let the friends of Emancipation in ers -let us into the household, to the fireside, and dinner table of Federalism, and we see its Southern mind and character will be, by honesty, and its violence, its faith and its unfairmeans corrected. While the men of the ness, its devotion to the Constitution, and its hatred of Tom. Jefferson,-its home quarrels bewill be confirmed in their purpose to deliver tween Hamilton and Adams,—its genuine Saxon own beautiful land from the blighting obstinacy, conservatism, and love of rightwith singular distinctness. And with the rest, mancipation impracticable or unwise, to be is shown the real want of faith which Federalthere, and hear for themselves the arguments by ism had in the masses; the mingling of old which others are satisfied; and learn what a English aristocratic feeling with the new-born highly force of intellect and moral power is in Democracy of the Revolution—and there is Let it be remembered then, that the National also shown the cause of this want of faith. Liberty Convention, meets at Buffalo, on the Had Jay and his fellows lived now, they would South Getober, 1847, and, let the men of the South WYTHE.

WYTHE.

Had Jay and his lenows live at they were in have been as much in the lead as they were in their own day; their doubts and fears were not

we may think them, however we may smile at

The history of proceedings, after the two bat-

On the 20th August, Gen. Scott received a HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S. OF AMERICA. isit from the British consul, and a member of Tacubaya, August 23, 1847. the British legation, and the next day addressed

A true copy of the original. G. W. LAY, U. S. A., To His Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico: Military Secretary to the General-in-chief. HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S. OF AMERICA. Sir-Too much blood has already been shed

Tacubaya, August 23, 1847. in this unnatural war between the two great republics of this continent. It is time that the in-chief of the Mexican Republic: Sir,-Under a flag of truce I send Lieutens

differences between them should be amicably and honorably settled, and it is known to your Excellency that a commissioner on the part of the United States, clothed with full powers to that end, is with this army. To enable the two o sign, on reasonable terms, a short armistice. and Mexican armies.

I shall wait with impatience until to-morrow morning for a direct answer to this communication; but shall in the meantime seize and occupy such positions outside of the capital as I may leem necessary to the shelter and comfort of this

I have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your Excellency's most obe dient servant. WINFIELD SCOTT. dient servant. To this the Minister of War replied the sam

Mexica Affairs

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U.S. AMERICA,

Coyoacan, August 21, 1847.

day among other things, that-It is certainly lamentable, that in consequof the disregard of the rights of the Mexican Republic, the shedding of blood has become inevitable between the first republics of the American continent; and your Excellency, with great propriety, qualifies this war with as unnatural, as well on account of its origin as the antecedents of two people identified by their relations and their interests. The proposition of an armistice to terminate this scandal has been received with pleasure by his Excellenc the President, commander-in-chief, as it wi and thus brought upon the country the Liberia mission are to return to the States per enable the propositions to be entertained which the commissioner of the President of the United States may make for the honorable termination

> He accepts the proposition for an armistice, and adds:-

His Excellency also instructs me to commu nicate his satisfaction that the army of the U. States should occupy convenient and fitting quarters, trusting and hoping that they will be at of reach of the fire of the Mexican fortifications.

The result was, that the following armistice was agreed upon, and signed on the 23d:

> From the Union Important-Official.

THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE. The undersigned appointed respectively-the three first by Major General Winfield Scott. ommander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and the two last by his Excellency, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic, and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified in the village of Tacubaya, on the mistice, for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army; when the follow-

ing articles were agreed upon:
Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and abso lutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican for it. States, within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioners appointed by the United States and the oners to be appointed by the Mexican

Republic, to negotiate. be engaged on negotiations, or until the communder of either of the said armies shall give and then there is the great body of the matry now tarnished, should animate us to of the United States; it is an account of the formal notice to the other of the cessation of the themselves who know what they want, but who space with uncompromising earnestness, the Federal Administrations of our country, written armistice, and for forty-eight hours after such are hood-winked and led by the demagogues.

> and that suits him just as well-nerhous better 3. In the mean time, neither army shall, within thirty leagues of the City of Mexico. commence any new fortification, or military work of offence or defence, or do anything to enlarge or strengthen any existing work, or fortification of that character, within the said

the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of twenty-eight leagues from the city

Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present oc-

6. Neither army, nor any detachment, or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except un- 19th and 20th are too well known, for they were der flags of truce, bearing the correspondence unfortunate, but it is proper for me to review between the two armies, or on the anthorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to strag- malevolence, as from errors resulting from a gle within the neutral limits, shall, by the

obstruct the passage, from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabihis nomination is not yet." If they district of Kentucky, eleven voted against the tants or the Mexican Army within the city; nor armed and equipped an army of more than 20,and the country, in due season, will rally existing Constitution of the United States; shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military. 000 men; I have collected an immense materical do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies for this army; I have fortified various lines in Liverpool in nine days. around the sage of Ashland, independent of against Federalism:—and ten years later, upon from the city, or the country needed by the order to keep at a distance from Mexico the rav-

that such is as active—and more energetic. nearly unanimous vote of her Representatives, in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as and the approval of her Governor, gave herself soon as practicable, be restored to the American present herself with dignity and firmness in the to the cause of nullification, of anti-Federalism. army against a like number, having regard to struggle to which she has been so unjustiy pro-

9. All American citizens who were But Federalism means something beside alle- war, and who have since been expelled from that city, shall be allowed to return to their respec- ed around the city, is sufficient to discover the tive business or families therein, without delay

safe-conduct from the commander of the oppo-

11. The Administration of justice between ures which would preserve the Central Government against the jealousies of the State Governments: the Constitution against nullification- can forces, shall not be obstructed in any man-

applied to the faith of Jay, Marshall, Hamilton. 12. Persons and property saan be respected in the towns and places occupied by the Ameriof that faith? A little band of slave-holders in exercise of his profession; nor shall the service so indispensable in military movements, having South Carolina. Now, these memoirs of Wol- of any one be required without his consent. In cott belp us to understand Federalism in its true, all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested.

ment shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or within twenty-four hours, reckoning from the sixth hoer of the 23d day of August, 1847. A.QUITMAN,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A. PERSIER SMITH, Bvt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL.

BENITO QUIJANO. A true copy of the original, G. W. LAY, U. S. A., Mil. Sec. to the General-in-Chief.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY U.S., Tacubaya, August 23, 1847. Considered, approved and ratified, with the xpress understanding that the word "supplies" as used the second time, without qualification in the second article of this military convention --American copy-shall be taken to mean (as in both the British and American armies) arms, munitions, clothing, equipments, subsistence (for men.) forage, money; and in general all the wants of an army. That word "supplies" in the Mexican copy is erroneously translated "viveres" instead of "recursos."

agreeing that the word supplies shall be translated recursos; and that it comprehends every-thing which the army have need, except arms

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

I accept and ratify the foregoing qualification added by the President General of the Mexican WINFIELD SCOTT.

emmes, of the United States Navy, who will have the honor to exchange with such officer as may be appointed for the purpose, the ratifica-tion of the military convention that was signed yesterday by commissioners from the American I particularly invite the attention of your ex-

cellency to the terms of my ratification, and have the honor to remain, with high consideration and respect, your excellency's most obedi-ent servant, WINFIELD SCOTT, General-in-chief of the U. S. Army. [Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO. August 23, 1847.

particular attention to the terms of the ratifica-The most excellent President orders the excellency the President.

I have the honor to be, &c., LINO JOSE ALCORTA. Minister of State, and of War and Marine. To his excellency the General-in-chief of United States of America.

General HERRERA. Sor. Conto, Lawyer, General MORAY VILLAMIL.

Sor. Arrovo, Secretary, (formerly Secretary of Legation in the United States.) Mr Trist is Commissioner for the United What the peace-prospect is, we cannot say,

signs the following reasons as likely to sway

SOR. ATRISLAIN, Lawyer,

1. Santa Anna is for peace. 2. The English Interests favor it.

3. American Gold, of which Santa Anna and some of his friends are very fond. And on our side two influences will go far, he

says, to bring about a peace, if it can be se- The constitution given me full authority to adopt 1. Gen. Scott, pampered and bound down by

and because he believes his countrymen 2. Mr. Trisr covets the distinction which a settlement of the the war would give him. Mr.

Opposed to these influences is a proud but This armistice shall continue as long as cowardly set of Mexican military demagogues and the nation will support me in maintaining still retain a species of hold upon the people Santa Anna has no friends; but he has power,

> We subjoin the Manifesto of Santa Anna, issued on the 23d of August, giving a Mexican nation. view of the defeat before the city:

Translated for the Union from the second and corrected edition published in the "Diario."

Manifesta of the President ad interim of the Republic and General-in-chief of the Army of the Nation

On critical and solemn occasions it is the duty on the part of him who presides over the Republic, to give publicity to events; and I discharge this duty with pleasure, because frank-ness has at all times been the characteristic of Prices ruled at Liverpool, as follows: my administration. The occurrences of the them, in order that they may not be misrepresented, as well from a spirit of detraction and want of analysis in subjects of grave and tran-

opposite party, he kindly warned off or sent scendant importance.

The nation has witnessed the great, the extra-7. The American army shall not by violence ordinary efforts, with which, during the space of defenceless, to the enemy. I have organized. ages of war; I have created resources in the have I omitted, in order that my country might

rently the most insignificant-may frustrate the at the defences which I caused to be construct- M. P's. plan which I had proposed to myself. The troops which I had advanced, by one of the of Europen attention. flanks, supported by others posted en echelon, ment, which I commanded at the proper moment. A General, who commanded a strong division of 5,000 men and 24 pieces of artillery, Angel, was ordered by me on the 18th, at 11 o'clock in the morning, to fall back on the village of Covaocan in order to effect the concentration of forces, in consequence of a demon- posed as the first toast: stration already made by the enemy, and for the purpose of exactly carrying out my plan of operations. But this general, forgetting that there cannot be two commanders in the field of battle, and that the execution of a plan will not short we give it: admit of comments which annul or retard it. suffered himself to object to the orders which he had received; and obedience and discipline, been banished from among us, thus rendering it necessary, in order to avoid greater and immineat evils, to tolerate what it would be absurd to approve of, I suffered him in spite of myself to persevere in his purpose, and charge himself with the whole responsibility of the consequences. They were no less disastrous than they had been obvious. He advanced mota propris of his own accord | more than a league to choose a out acquainting me either of his movements or his intentions. His refusal to obey the order sent him, was the first notice I had of his temerity; and soon afterwards the report of cannon enabled me to ascertain the position he had taken, and apprised me that an action had commenced. Although weighed down with the presentiment of what was to follow, I immediately placed myself at the head of a splendid brigade of four thousand men and five pieces of artiflery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy had cut off the rear of the position of the ill-fated general by a considerable force whose operations I was then hardly able to check, for t was now nearly night.

But I observed, with the greatest grief, that the position in question, was isolated—that a large that have been inflicted upon rights achieved, iravine intervened, and a neighboring wood was and that return to a system of administration pooccupied by the enemy; the troops under my immediate command could not advance by the onthe same fate as the others; and a single battery, which arrived late, was my only means of attack. The firing having ceased, our brigade took up their quarters in the town of San Angel; for the rain fell in torrents, and to keep the troops in the field would have been equivalent to

their being routed. Previous to this, I ordered that my aid-decamp, Col. Ramiro, should, taking as a guide, the deputy, Don Jose Maris del Rio, who was acquainted with the ground, proceed to the head of the terrible ravine in front of us, and along the skirt of a distant hill, and, making all haste General-in-chief of the U. S. A.

[Translation.]

Ratified, suppressing the 9th article, and explaining the 4th, to the effect that the temporary plaining the 4th, to the effect that the temporary peace of this armistice shall be observed in the capital and twenty-eight leagues around it; and capital and capital and the practical application of the capital and cap

fered my aid to speak, interrupting him by say ing that what he wanted was 6,000 men and mu-nitions, and sent him off, after giving him two official letters, which he had signed and scaled; one of them containing a report of the action of the evening, in which he stated that he had beaten the enemy and put him to a shameful flight, and that he had, in consequence, granted promo-tions to the gnerals, field-officers, and others.

The following day, at dawn, I repaired again to the same field, reinforced by a brigade which I had ordered to be brought from the capital, and determined to effect the passage at any cost out soon as I began to move, the enemy mad his attack, which lasted about 10 minutes, and witnessed, in the midst of despair, the rout of those troops, worthy of a better fate, and unfor tunately commanded by a general who was him self the cause of their bei

elf the cause of their being cut off.
The consequences of this affair were, view, terrible. The enemy could, by a rapi possible for me to succor it; he could, by a flank movement, cut off my detached forces: obtained, as the result his victory, the power of falling with the main body of his troops upon a part of mine; the enemy, in fine, through the unskilflulness and insubordination of a general, converted to his own benefit all the advantages of ordered a Counters to cease getting up a petition

The advanced fort of San Antonio could no sustain itself; for our line had been intersected and I ordered its garrison to retire, while I covered the fort and tete de pont of Churubusco. The enemy advanced, cutting off a portion of date, in which you are pleased to say that Lieut. the troops as they were retiring, and presented Semmes, of the Navy of the U. States, will ex- himself in front of our nearest defences. hange with another officer named for that pur- there placed myself again in front of our solpose, the ratification of the military convention diers, and my efforts coat the enemy not a little ed, to have a freer government. The King is a hich was signed yesterday by commissioners bloodshed. The losses which ensued, of the Mexican and American armies, and calls lamentable, were the natural result of the retreat, which was sudden, unexpected, and emparrassed by the trains, marching along a narrow causeway flanked throughout its v dersigned to say to your excellency, as he has tent. The defence was from line to line, until the honor to do, that he orders its ratification within the time agreed in the armistice; and he posed the enemy, and saved the Capital, which is also charged to direct the attention of your was suddenly placed in danger. While I was excellency to the terms of the ratification by his engaged, on the 22d, in re-organizing the forces and covering the batteries, and again in person at the head of a column, which have continued the defence to the last extremity, I received a ommunication from the enemy's general-inchief, proposing to me to conclude an armistice, uld afford time to consider the proposi-The commissioners, on the part of Mexico. tions which may be made by the comm of the United States, for ending the struggle between the two nations. I consented to the armistice; and, after consulting the ministers in cabinet, I have determined that the propositions referred to shall be taken into consideration

The suspension of hostilities is always a good thing, because war is always an evil; and much | will stand by you." If so, the Austrian Tymore so, after great combinations have frustrated. To save the Capital from the horrors of war, or at least defer them, was a consideration which I could not overlook, more particularly when viewed as a means of arriving at an honorable peace.

Mr. Kendall thinks they are brighter, and as-When two nations find themselves in a state surdity, because it is a calamity; and the instinct of self-preservation, which is even stronger and which may lead to an advantageous adjustment.

Devoted to interests so great and of scuh preminent importance, I must maintain at all risks Government, desires it because he wants peace, the respect and consideration due to the suauthority which I exercise-more especially, when, if factions beset and harrass the government, they will deprive it of the power of eliberating, and it will become contemptible in the presence of the enemies of the nation. I will

be still more explicit-commotion and sedition They are reaping the benefits of their resort will be exemplarily punished. sider myself as free as if I had obtained a signal posed on by the enemy's negotiators, when his ther comment for another week. roops and cannons have failed to alarm me. We shall adjust our differences, provided honor. above all, is saved; and we shall renew the combat, if the sword is thrust between our instice and an acknowledgment of the rights of the

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA. Mixico, August 23, 1847.

Eight Days Later!

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA! The steamer Britannia arrived in Boston the afternoon of the 20th

"Down, down, down"-breadstuffs continu to decline-and the failures of corn houses-that order to cut off discussion. Gen. Metcalf, is, all who deal in flour, meal, &c .- continue.

ter; Corn Meal 14s to 15s per bri; Mess Beef 50s to 52s per bri; Prime Pork 48s to 55s.

The cotton market was firm. But the pres sure in the money maket was still severe.

The harvest, everywhere, was abundant.

The elections have closed in Great Britain government was left; and no fatigue, no labor ernment majority. Peel is said to hold the balance of power. But set down "Government"

so far, is-Liberals, 329; Tories, 273; Peelites, 86. Three districts to be heard from-total, 558.

ITALY is becoming more and more the object 1st. France is involved in it. Government sides with Austria. The people with the Pope. On the 9th of July last the "Reform Banquet" Nor was this all. An actor, in the two great

The Sovreignty of the People.

revolutions of France, M. DE LASTEVRIE, pro-

Gentlemen-During a long life I have been permitted to take part in two great revolutions

which have shaken the world. Twice within the period of half a century have I witnessed the triumph of those eterns principles upon which the Constitutional Assembly have founded the liberty, prosperity, and glory of our country. In vain had France so soon to sustain as

paralleled struggle against the united sovreignties of Europe In vain did dreadful events cast a gloomy veil ver the image of liberty. In vain did a brilliant meteor then mor

ily eclipse the sun of the revolution. In vain has a dynasty of divine right been imosed upon France, weakened by twenty-five years of conflicts and struggles and glory. The people of 1830 soon raised the flag of '89 and the principles of the French revolution ma at one time almost the circuit of the earth .-

Who would not then have anticipated the es-

had become worthy, both by their courage and their moderation? Who could have foreseen the efforts since made to restore a past order of affairs that is henceforth impossible, and all these wounds

'itically and morally condemned' That which force could not bring to pass, cor- Poignand, Esq. ly road which existed, without being exposed to ruption has accomplished; but the will of the people shall triumph over corruption and intrigue as it has already triumphed over force.

> No, gentlemen, it never will be in vain that the principle of the popular will, so fertile in consequences, has been proclaimed at two memorable eras. Rehearsed from generation to gencration, it will find a response in every bosom. The socreigaty of the people. (Long and hearty

To this toast ODILLON BARROT responded, and true Democrat in America could have been more wisely liberal, or bolder. And to his speech, the People and Press of France are re-

ponding heartily! If Government, then,-so our conclusion runs-attempts to second Austria, against the progressive action of the Pope, the people will concentrate against it, and force in a new ministry, or force the old to keep quiet.

2. Austria is most active against ITALY. Yet it is evident she stands above a volcano, and upon the frailest tegument. Her measures show this. The President of the police has just issued a decree, stating, that no institutions for gymnastic exercises will be interfered with. which abstain from political discussions or combinations! And in Gallicia, where certain Poles were tried and hung, and where people went in the maintainance of prices which, in the present state of the burial spots of Wisniowski and Karussinski, supplies. In all other departments of trade, an increase Government has forbid all such exhibitions, and ling activity is apparent, and a few weeks more will in behalf of other condemned Poles! A King. who is thus oppressive, cannot be very strong been made. Prices for most descriptions remain unwith his people. His acts prove, that Gallacia is in a ferment. Not even Austrian bayonets can prevent that! And the youth of Austriathose who are at college, and who exercise in the gymasiums-are ripe for revolt, and resolvspirit of the age. He sits on his throne, and article under the appropriate head. thinks every soul must do him homage! Poor

of the People. But notwithstanding the situation of France, and the condition of Austria, it would seem, as Can he do it

There is a rumor that the King of Sardinia has protested against the military occupation of Ferrara and offered the Pope his whole military power. This wants confirmation. But the people of Turin received the report with enthusiasm, and this shows what they fear, and what they wish. No matter. England is evidently saying to the Pope, "Go on, do as you will, we ranny in Italy is at an end! Another year will see it wholly overthrown.

But more important yet, we may notice the action of the Pope. First, he protests against the Austrian outrage at Ferrara. Second, he of war, they have the reciprocal right to make is putting himself in a position to defend his Shipped this week propositions, and this presupposes a duty to lister to propositions. A perpetual war is an abwar, and that war, unless we mistake the signs of the times, will involve other powers. But quality. more powerful in nations than in individuals, if the Pope remain firm-as we believe he will counsels that no means shall be disregarded -for he is a superior man-the probabilities set 15,825c are, that Austria will back out!

There had been severe shocks of earthquakes in Egypt! Some damage was suffered at Alexandria; more at Cairo.

The King of Naples has been driven into the path of reform. Royalty will have to tread that

The clouds burst like the smoke of cannon-Houses were unroofed, trees blown down &c. but only one life lost.

friends of Gen. Taylor was held at Lexington, 1610017c. Metimen tieks 164:317c. Glue Prints Falt in this State. We find the proceedings in the River at 11@11fe. Merrimae at 11@212fe. Fancy Prints Lexington Observer:

"An address, prepared by G. B. Kincaid Whig, was read by him, and when he had finished, there was loud cry for the "question," in Whig, and Messrs. Taylor of Arkansas, Cunningham, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Breckenridge, Democrats, addressed the meet-Rodes, and Mr. Pindall, Whigs. The "question" on the address was clamorously called for. but Judge Robertson insisted upon a vote on his motion, which was finally taken, and the motion prevailed, postponing the whole subject until April, 1848. Notwithstanding this vote, The Hibernia made her run from Halifax to after the majority had retired from the Courtthe close of the meeting Gen. Metcalf expressed midst of the state of abandonment in which the Lord John Russel, we presume, will have a Gov- his regret at having attended. The Observer regrets the whole movement, as impolitic, both as to time and place, and influenced in a great loos hemp at \$5.60. degree, 'by men who are friends for the present'

THE TWO KENTUCKY REGIMENTS .- The organization of the third and fourth regiments Kentucky volunteers took place at Frankfort on We learn from the Commonwealth that thirty two companies were reported, and that the Captains of companies from Congressional districts which reported more than two compa- LARD.-We quote country from wagons at & and nies drew lots. Capt. Keating's company of from stores at 10c; sales generally of a retail character this city was accepted. John S. Williams, for- Stock very light. which was attached to Gen. Wool's command, been appointed colonel of the fourth regiment, Kipa at \$30,836 P doz. Wm. C. Preston, Esq., of this city lieutenant colonel, and Wm. T. Ward, of Green county, major. The field officers of the third regiment were appointed some weeks since, and are Manlius V. Thompson, colonel, Thomas J. Crittenden, lieutenant colonel, and John C. Brecken-

terian Church at Buffalo, on the 5th inst. Tier DOORE FRELINGHEYSEN in the chair.

The churches sustaining the society are 3,000 no greater amount than heretofore is sub-

-N. Y. Ecening Post. In Spencer county, on the 21st inst., by

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. . B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

Commercial.

REMARKS-Since our last we have been pleced in recript of eight days later European intellig arrival of the steamer Hibernia, which brings dates to the 4th inst., from Liverpool. There had occurred a still further decline 'n most articles of breadstuffe, Ploor, forn and Wheat, yet this decline has not affected our market, in fact it arems to have had no influence upon ny of the markets at the North. Light receipts serving o keep up prices in the face of a dectine in Foreign markets. The barvests in Europe promised a most about

dant yield. The general market wears about the same aspect as at the date of our last-continued heavy receipts of general merchandize, imparting to the landing, the appearance of considerable activity, whilst the produce from country still comes forward in the same limited scale, affarding no field for extended operations, even were there s disposition to emback in them. The consequence, other markets, would inevitably give way under heavier place us in an active fall tendence. The business for the past week in Day Gooss, her

been remarkably good, and sales to a large extent have

The transactions in Cancentes, embrace principally retail sales at former quotations; the market for Corres. however, wears a firmer aspect than heretofore.

With regard to flaugues and Born, the market is getting better copplied, and holders are meeting the market. in most instances when the articles are not held beyond man of feudal days. He knows nothing of the the reach of purchasers, at the rates noted below in the The weather since our last has been pleasant and cool

making the out door business very agreeable. The rives fool: He will wake up one of these days and at this point has been gradually swelling the reports learn that there is such a thing as the Sovreignty from above are also favorable for a rise, which render avigation less restricted than heretofore. SACON-The receipts from the country have been

very high since our last. We quote Hams from wagons at Sc; Sides 7; 37; Shoulders 6c; and from stores bagged if this King were bent on subjugating the Pope. Hams at 9c. Country Hams, Sic. Sides Sc. Shoulders 6jc The sales are principally confined to small lots at raise as above quoted.

BAGGING AND ROPE.-Transactions continue considerable extent, at prices a fraction above last onetations, sales 110 nieces at 13/2/16:: 195 do. 91 do. 30 do. 217 do, 150 do, 75 do at 14c. 23 Coile inferior rope at Se. 250 Colls, 143 do at 6jc: 105 do at 6j: 30 do ordinary at 6): 60 do at 7c. 70 do at 6fc; 30 do at 6fc, 60 do at 6fc.

STATEMENT OF BAUGING AND ROPE. ek on hand, Sept. 22, 1947 Stock on hand, Sent. 29, 1147

Affairs in China look budly for the English

tice in the foreign papers before us; but we have victory, and there is no fear that I shall be im- neither leisure, nor room. We must defer far- CORDAGE -- We quote Manille at 12 (2) te.

Lexington Meeting. On Monday last an adjourned meeting of the Great Falls, Massachusetts, Acc., Series, A. C. A. ticke

and retailing at \$4.75. At the market held on the 3d inst., Western ing in favor of the address. Judge Robertson.

Canal Flour ranged at 24s 6d to 25s 6d; Wheat Whig, offered a resolution, declaring it, in the FRUITS,—We quote fixed Apples from wagons at 50 6s 6d to 7s per 70 lbs; Corn 26s to 31s per quar- language of Gen. Taylor, premature to make a 60 from stores, \$ bushel. Dried Peaches, \$1 00 per nomination at this time, and proposing to post- tag trigges, some; Lemma 210 to ; Figs. 14 & 12 pone the whole subject until the second Mon- ets \$ 3. M. R. Raisins at \$175 \$ 2.00 \$ hg. 8. S. day in April next. The Judge spoke on his mo- Almonda at Die D & and severs. Prunes at Bie. C & tion as did Mr. Woolley and Gen. Combs, Col. Zante Curants at 14c. 6 %. Herring at \$7,00. from stores at like. house, the small number that remained, took a wagous, Corn at No. and from stores 400 -c; Oats from vote on the address and adopted it. Towards wagons 25(orthe, and from stores at 20c.

And the speech he made was characteristic of ridge, major.

Both regiments are to rendezvous here by the 4th of October, with the exception of two companies, to whose discretion it is left to rendez-

vous either here or at Smithland. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions assembled in the First Preshy.

At the opening of the session, the election of officers and the appointment of committees, an account of the expenditures of the Society for the last year was read, by which it appears that all the disposable funds of the treasury had been \$233,166 97 while the expenditures amounted to \$264,783 83. The income was \$28,906 58 less and the expenditures \$7,188 60 greater than those of the preceding year.

in number. The society was reported to be embarrassed by the great diminution of contributions. The expenses could be brought down to \$280,000, but scribed, the debt will be \$100,000. The credit and bills of the society are deemed good all over tablishment of that liberty of which the people the world; if once dishonored it would be difficult for many years to regain present standing.

> Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, Grouge W. Wrissixgen, Esq., one of the Editors of the Louisville ELIZA, daughter of David R.

(Immense applause.)

I may not, perhaps, be permitted to live to see the downfall of a system so fatal to the prosperity and the honor of my country, but I fully believe a great number of you will wit-JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts..

MEUMANSU'S TOOL STOKE.
J. H. SMITH.

Plane and Edge Tool Manufacturer,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Builders' Hardware, and Machanic's
Tools Generally.

No. 218. Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th treets CINCINNATI, OHIO.

19.928 cotts RECOMS-Are worth \$1 10002 00 per dozen, sape

beep, 81 25 882. Hogs, \$3 25 on foot. Lamb. \$1. Calves, \$2 500@\$1. Cows and Calves \$20 , in demand. The number of cattle, &c., daughtered last week for city consumption, embraces about the following amount, 25 head of cattle, 600 sheep and Launbe, 400 Hogs and

CHERSE. - Sales at 7:274c. Stuck light. COAL .- We quote Putsburgh delivered as 125c resai

numbers at 74 me4 and tice CANDLES .- We quote Star at 22rt Sperm at 23,335 Mould at 10:0:104. COTTON.-Sales since our Lot of 10 bales at 104c. 33

date of our last. Prices, however, are unchanged, say Scable. Sales moderate.

at from 6:21%, according to quality and style. Bleached goods -34 inch Dwights He; 30 inch do, 9c. PLOUR .- Since our last, prices have become a shade. better than then quoted. Sales by the Draw load at \$4.40

FEATHERS .- We quote at 22022 FUEL.-Wood selling at \$2 25@32 50 p cord PLANSEED -Sale from warones are made at 70

PISH .- The quantity as well as quality in market in

GINSENG-We onote at MCOUNT. We hour of sales

GUNNY BAGS, -- Sales at 2008-200 BEMP. - We hear of but small transactions, one small lot damaged backled at \$5 00 sold at anchign; 7 tous

c. Sales are now making at 4c. wholesale, Sales of 5 tone nie metal at 828; 15 do 2830. JEANS AND LINSEY .- We made the former of fee eash and 40 on time; the latter at 25e cash and 20e on

LEAD,-In pigs 4, bars 5, MUSTARD SEED-Sales are made at \$28.99 25asuperior quality will bring \$3 50. MOLASSES .- Prices continue the same as quoted to

per's Oil \$16@ \$21 per bbl, as per quality. PORK .- We quote Mess at \$1400, M. O. at \$1350, Prime \$11 30@ \$12 00. Rump \$11 00. POTATOES-Stock large. Sales dull at 65c per bbl

us quotations 74@Sc. SALT-We quote Kenamah at Mr. from river and Wit om store, inspection salited. SHOT-By the Keg. \$1 20; bags at \$1 25. SOAP .- We quote No. 1 at 4c. TOBACCO. -Sold in the past week at Todd's Ware

Some tinds of superior crops have sold as high so \$4. Sold at the Planter's Ware house, during the is eck, 51 blids, as follows: For first rate from om the best wheat, at ale, at which price large quanti-

TIN PLATE .- Sairs | 0 boxes at \$16 50. TALLOW-We make all Sign. WHEAT -The hover city wills are paying 35c. and WHISKEY Sales or Registed at 17@174c. Raw 198 WOOL.-In group (1981); washed 200 EXCHANGE.-Eastern comming t pre cans i months paper te discount; 6 months do 1 per

ent sight par to 1 prem. ISAAC PUGH & CO.

lave always on hand, as large an assortment as any in the city, of the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fres o & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c.

No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of Ky.,
LOUISVILLE:
HAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full assortment of the patterns of Paper Banchure. Monachetered by
sept 18, 1847—19

BUTTER.-Fresh table butter commands in the s BEESWAX-Steady at 10 3020 per ib. BEANS,-From wagons 75c. and stores \$1 00 % CATTLE .- Sales of Beeves at from \$3 to \$5, Powt.

200 Calves. The rates remain the same as anoted has

do al lic. 4 mo, 10 do at 114: 3 do inferior at 164 COFFEE.-Houlers are figures in their rates than at the

very limited. We quote Macketel No. 3, farge, at 49,500

GRAIN .- The receipts are very small. We quote from

BAY. Sales by the heat lond at \$10. Retailing from store at 60c, per cur. IRON.-Holders of Blooms have advanced their rates

merly captain of the Clarke county company. LEATHER - we quote Skirting at 22 give: Soic leath trat 1820c + 5. Upper at Sidests p dos. Cab was celebrated in France, and, the King's health and afterwards joined Gen. Scott's division, has skins was at \$15,0024 \$ doc. Stride at \$24,500 \$ dos.

> our last Me. NAILS.-We quote at 43 amorted OILS-We have no change to make We quoterLard Oil at 650 aftic per gallon. Lineced Oil 66c. Tan-

RICE ... The supply in market very light. Sales from score at 7 @ 74c. SUGAR -Sales are confined to retail trade at previ

\$4,50 to \$6,50 \$3,00 - \$4,50 \$2,00 - \$7,00 For first rate from

his are sold each week frenthe manufactory of Memore Grathmey & Tyler, on Main street.

No. 118. Chesnut Street.-PHILADELPHIA.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call. IRA BURDSALL